



## Ard-Dioplóma sa Dlítheangeolaíocht agus san Aistriúchán Dlíthiúil, 2021-22 Ard-Dioplóma san Aistriúchán Dlíthiúil, 2021-22 Scrúdú Forlíontach Ceannchúrsa Teanga Dé Máirt, 13 Meán Fómhair 2022, 18h00-21h00 Freagair gach ceist

## 1. Aistrigh go Gaeilge:-

The two great heroes in Mikhail Gorbachev's pantheon were 19th-century socialist thinkers, Alexander Herzen and Vissarion Belinsky, whose main concerns were the dignity of the individual, and whose books he knew almost by heart.

The perestroika ("restructuring" or "reformation") which he started never reached the destination he wanted, a democratic, humane socialism—perhaps because that destination was Utopia, rather than a real place. To the elite of modern Russia, he seems an oddity if not a traitor: a fool who brought about the collapse of the Soviet Union and made no money out of it. He had power, a comfortable life and the fate of hundreds of millions of people in his hands—and he let it all go when, on December 25th 1991, he resigned as president of the Soviet Union.

He had spent eight hours in a meeting with Boris Yeltsin, Russia's president and his bitter rival, discussing the transfer of power. Afterwards, he went to lie down in his office—for the last time.

He did not mean the Soviet Union to die like that. The man who ended the cold war, who changed the course of 20th-century history, was neither a dissident nor a revolutionary. He intended to reform the Soviet Union, not destroy it. But his aversion to violence and his belief in the Enlightenment were enough to finish a system held together by repression and lies.

(35 marc)

## 2. Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

It is not as though the year had been kind to Pakistan. For months the country has been suffering from double-digit inflation, driven by soaring food and fuel prices. Its currency has plunged as foreign reserves have dwindled. The ousting of Imran Khan in April failed to restore longed-for political stability; followers of the former prime minister took to the streets to hound his successor. Now a terrible natural disaster is increasing the pain.

Over the past two months the heaviest rainfall on record has inundated vast swathes of Pakistan, devastating cities and farmland. Over 1,100 people have been killed, and early estimates put the costs at \$10bn. One-third of the country is under water; the government has declared 72 out of 160 districts to be disaster zones. The past few days have seen more than 100 deaths and the destruction of thousands of houses, as flash floods in northern Pakistan washed away homes and hotels built on riverbanks.

The resultant flooding already appears to be the worst in decades. Massive floods in 2010 cost an estimated \$10bn, mostly in rural areas. This time cities are also badly afflicted. Transport links in and around Quetta, the capital of Balochistan, have been crippled. The potholed roads of Karachi, a megacity in the south, are awash. Initial estimates suggest 1m homes will have to be rebuilt.

(35 marc)

## 3. Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

The effectiveness of that provision would be impaired if the national court were prevented from applying Community law in accordance with the decision or the case-law of this Court.

It follows from the foregoing that every national court must, in a case within its jurisdiction, apply Community law in its entirety and protect rights which the latter confers on individuals and must accordingly set aside any provision of national law which may conflict with it, whether prior or subsequent to the Community rule.

Accordingly any provision of a national legal system which might impair the effectiveness of Community law by withholding from the national court the power to do everything necessary to set aside national legislative provisions which might prevent Community rules from having full force and effect are incompatible with the very essence of Community law.

This would be the case in the event of a conflict between a provision of Community law and a subsequent national law if the solution of the conflict were to be reserved for an authority with a discretion of its own, other than the court called upon to apply Community law, even if such an impediment to the full effectiveness of Community law were only temporary.

(30 marc)